

COLUMBIA.

Friday Morning, August 11, 1865.

The Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

We have had the pleasure of a long and interesting conversation with Col. Perrin, the President of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. He reports very favorably of what has been done and what is still doing, with all possible energy, to put Greenville in early and complete communication with Columbia. Of course, the road has been severely scorched; first drowned in the freshet, and then Shermanized. But the evils begin to approach their remedy, and the work is advancing hourly. But for the want of money for travel among our citizens, there would not be a moment of delay or embarrassment in the progress of the work. At this hour, there are 140 miles of road in full operation. The machine and workshops are in full blast. New and very splendid cars will, in the course of a few weeks, be put upon the route, and the plans of the company contemplate improvements which will place the road not only in continuous operation throughout the whole line, but in a degree more prosperous than ever. The want of iron, which depends upon the opening of the South Carolina Railroad, is an embarrassment which, it is hoped and expected, will not be of long continuance. It is a mistake to suppose that a new line, calling for much delay and protracted labor and novel expense, is to be insisted upon. The present policy is to repair and continue the former line of route, and to take advantage of all the sections which have been left intact in the broken road. All the grading, ties, rails, &c., along the ancient route will be worked in as before, and no fears need be apprehended that the direction, short of means, will be so besotted as to think of planning a new route as long as the old can be made subservient to traveling purposes. Nor can Columbia, under any circumstances, be omitted from the calculations of the company. Columbia is one of their termini, absolutely essential to the other termini and to the integrity of the whole route. Let us recapitulate. The road is in highly successful working condition for 140 miles, conducting to numerous points, irrespective of Greenville. It is the great avenue by which we are to receive our supplies in Columbia. It will require but few weeks of industrious and energetic working to overcome the small gap of twenty-five miles from Columbia to Alston. The company will resume its labors at Columbia and work up to Alston. But something will depend upon facilities offered by the South Carolina Railroad. On this road, the President, (Magrath,) it is understood, is pressing forward with all the speed which can be commanded in the present condition of the country. These roads and their officers are now working together. They are in full co-operation. We do not despair of seeing Columbia bound together by both roads, clasping her at each extremity, before the first of December. We are at least assured of the purpose of the Greenville and Columbia direction, to press forward in the re-establishment of the old line of road. With the exception of this miserable gap of twenty-five miles, the whole road, with all its branches, is in successful progress and operation.

Col. Wood, formerly editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, is in New York, arranging for a rebel expedition to Brazil. He goes out on behalf of some five or six hundred Mississippi families, to see if he cannot purchase a tract of country twelve miles square on the Amazon, for the purpose of a permanent settlement. The capital subscribed is said to be one million of dollars. Wood is commissioned to procure the Emperor's consent.

Important from Virginia.

The recent municipal elections held in the city of Richmond have been declared void by the military authorities, and the persons elected prohibited from exercising the duties of their respective offices. The following order from Maj. Gen. Turner, commanding the department, in which the city is located, will explain the reasons:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HENRICO, Richmond, Va., July 28, 1865.
Special Orders No. 72.—Extract.

V. Whereas satisfactory evidence has been furnished at these headquarters that at the election held in the city of Richmond on the 26th instant, for municipal officers, voters were excluded on the ground of having lost their residence by reason of their absence as soldiers in the United States army during the rebellion, when no such ground was taken as against soldiers absent in the rebel army; and whereas, with but few exceptions, all of the officers elected at said municipal election have been prominent and conspicuous in inaugurating and sustaining the rebellion; and whereas, the issue was distinctly made and openly avowed at said election, as between those men who had aided and abetted in the war against the United States authority, and those who had, with their lives, defended the flag of our country; therefore, justice to the thousands who have fallen on the battlefield or by disease in their efforts to put down this rebellion, and to those who are now returning to their homes in this district, after four years of suffering, toil, privations and dangers incurred in fighting treason, demands that these persons who were so lately contributing all their efforts to sustain treason and overthrow this Government should not be installed into office and trusted with power. Hence it is hereby declared that the United States military authorities of this city will regard the said municipal elections held in this city on the 26th instant as null and void, excepting only the election of the Clerk of the Hustings Court; and each and every person elected to office—excepting said Clerk of the Hustings Court—is hereby prohibited from exercising the duties appertaining thereto.

By command of
Brevet Maj. Gen. TURNER.
E. LEWIS MOORE, Asst. Adj. Gen.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The *Courier*, of the 8th, gives us small intelligence. We note that riots and robberies still continue, proving the continued activity of the present popular public morals. Caroline Bainbridge's house, in Princess street, was mobbed by a party of the 47th Pennsylvania, and the house of Mr. B. W. Warren was penetrated by some colored philanthropists, who desired only to spoil the Egyptians. On the day before, a sergeant of the same regiment of Pennsylvanians, was wounded in a fight with one of the negro soldiers.

JUDICIAL PROTEST.—Macbeth & Buist, attorneys for Simons Lucas, in the case of Simons Lucas and certain freedmen, have filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the provost courts, on the ground that the establishment of the provisional government of the State, and the restoration to authority of the former judiciary, supersede the use of all courts martial, in respect to the rights of citizens, and pleads that his rights, as a citizen, should be adjudicated only by the courts of said State and the Judges thereof. The matter in issue is a certain quantity of rice recently brought from Cooper River, certain freedmen being contestants for its ownership.

The Florida *Union* says that the afflicted father of Payne, the would-be murderer of Secretary Seward, has been making a visit to Jacksonville, in that State. The *Union* says: "The father of Payne called on us one day this week. He resides on a plantation three miles from Live Oak Station, on the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad. He lost one son at the battle of Murfreesboro; another returned home maimed for life. 'Lewis' was his only hope in his old age. The afflicted father was a Baptist minister, as has been stated."

In a general order, dated Raleigh, N. C., July 21, Maj. Gen. Ruger orders the suspension of the publication of the *Daily Union Banner*, issued in Salisbury, of that State, for the appearance of an article in its columns, on the 19th instant, upon the freedmen, which reflects upon Generals Ruger and Howard and the military generally.

Belle Boyd in Print.

Belle Boyd, of Virginia notoriety, variously known as the "Martinsburg beauty," "Rebel in Petticoats," "Confederate Spy," and "Mrs. Hardinge," has no idea of passing as yet from public notice. On the contrary, she has just published, in England, an autobiography, with an introduction by a friend of the South, wherein she recapitulates her Virginia experience. Among other things, she boasts as follows of having, upon a certain occasion, shot a Union soldier:

One of the soldiers, thrusting himself forward, addressed my mother and myself in language as offensive as it is possible to conceive. I could stand it no longer; my indignation was roused beyond control, my blood was literally boiling in my veins. I drew my pistol and shot him. He was carried away mortally wounded and soon after expired."

This young damsel was accustomed to practice almost daily with her pocket pistol, and many are the stories related by the people of Martinsburg and vicinity of her accurate aim.

She asserts the truth of the story so current in the Shenandoah Valley, as to her having once conveyed information to Stonewall Jackson which led to a victory. She says Jackson was advancing against our forces at Martinsburg, then commanded, if we mistake not, by General Banks. It was of the greatest importance that he should be informed of the disposition of our troops.

Having appealed in vain to several gentlemen to undertake the duty, she resolved to perform it in person. Skirmishing between the outposts was going on. The artillerymen on both sides were pouring shot and shell against their respective foes. Notwithstanding this, she crossed the ground then swept by the fire, the bullets whistling around her; her dress was pierced by several of them, and she was even obliged to fall flat on the ground in order to escape death from a shell which exploded within twenty yards of her feet. However, she persevered, gained the Confederate lines in safety, and there imparted the intelligence which assured victory to her friends. As a recognition of what she had done, General Jackson wrote to her as follows: "I thank you for yourself and the army, for the immense service that you have rendered your country to-day."

After the capture of Martinsburg by the Unionists she was allowed to remain for a time unmolested by the Federals. But Mr. Stanton soon ordered her to be arrested and carried to Washington. Thither she was taken under the escort of two hundred and fifty cavalry, and cast into prison. Beyond the unpleasant fact of incarceration she had not much to complain of. She tells us that Mr. Stanton ordered that she should be kept on bread and water diet, but adds that this order was not carried out. The following is the bill of fare of her dinner: "Soup, beef-steak, chickens, boiled corn, tomatoes, Irish stew, potatoes, bread and butter, cantelopes, peaches, pears, grapes." She was afterwards exchanged with two hundred other prisoners.

She likewise confirms the statements as to her having learned through Federal officers of the Federal plans in Northern Virginia. On obtaining any information of this kind, she would gallop off towards the rebel lines, and by some means impart it to the insurgent leaders. On one occasion her horse ran away with her, and she was captured by a Union picket and taken to headquarters. She said to the commanding officer, "You must know I have been taking a ride with some friends; my horse ran away with me, and carried me within your lines. I am your captive, but I beg you will permit me to return." He believed her story, and sent her back with an escort, which she conducted into a rebel ambush. She relates numerous other incidents, already familiar to the soldiers who have served in Northern Virginia.

Not satisfied, however, with a recapitulation of her exploits, she proceeds to inform the English public that she knew all about the assassination conspiracy. It was concocted, she says, by Vice-President Johnson, General Butler, and "Jim Lane, of Kansas." They planned to make way with Mr. Lincoln, Grant, Seward and Stanton, and then raise themselves into power. She adds, "not only were they doomed, but so also were all those most in favor of conciliatory measures toward the South."—*New York Commercial*.

THE COLORED TROOPS.—Adjutant-General Thomas estimates that there are 100,000 colored troops in the service. Previous to the close of the rebellion, there was 110,000, which was reduced by the muster out of State organizations.

The *New York Mercantile Journal*, in an article on the cost of the war to the North, sums up the aggregate to be—on the part of the nation, State and local debts, additional taxation, sanitary contributions, &c., and loss of earnings—\$5,200,000,000. The writer says:

"This total of \$5,200,000,000 does not represent the losses to commerce by the transfer of our carrying trade to foreign nations, in consequence of the depredations of Anglo-rebel cruisers. These losses, together with other items not included in the above estimates, may be allowed to balance the difference between currency and specie, and renders the sum of five thousand million of dollars in specie a fair and approximately correct estimate of the actual loss to the Northern States by the war."

The cost to the seceding States, the same writer estimates to be in the aggregate \$3,625,000,000. Exclusive of the value of slave property in 1850, the entire property of the slave States, he says, was estimated at \$4,600,000,000. Of this \$3,500,000,000 have been annihilated, leaving only \$1,000,000,000 as the present capital of the Southern States, which after all losses, the termination of the war finds the North in possession of a capital of fifteen thousand millions of dollars, the losses having been six thousand millions—the whole total losses of both North and South being eight thousand eight hundred millions of dollars.

How appalling these figures. Well may North and South rejoice that the war is over, and that benignant peace reigns in the land.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF KENTUCKY. Kentucky is just now stirred to its bitter depths on the slavery question. A hotly contested political canvass is agitating the entire State. The following extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen, depicts the condition of affairs in that State:

The only issue before the people of Kentucky is the ratification of the constitutional amendment for prohibiting slavery in the country. Kentucky, I fear, will refuse to become one of the required twenty States.

Major-General Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, has, by general order, released all the slaves who will leave the State. Railroads, steamboats and ferry boats, are ordered to transport all who present the military pass and pay their fare. These orders were issued on the 10th ult., and the result has been that thousands have crossed the Ohio River, and are now crowding the towns and cities of the State lying opposite.

I am daily looking for a breeze from Indianapolis or other Northern cities that may lift up its voice against the continuance of the black vomit. The emancipation and deportation by general order, and the agitation caused by the political canvass, has aroused every colored individual in Kentucky, and the consequence is that the negro population, men, women and children, are generally on the move.—*Philadelphia Enquirer*.

THE SENTENCED CONSPIRATORS.—The Government steamer Florida, which carried the assassination conspirators Mudd, O'Laughlin, Arnold and Spangler to Fort Jefferson, on the Dry Tortugas, arrived in New York on the 1st inst., from that place on the 23th ult., and from Key West on the 27th. Mudd, O'Laughlin and Arnold, as will be recollected, were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Spangler for six years. The prisoners were not aware until after starting on their journey that their destination had been changed from the Albany Penitentiary to this arid spot off the Southern coast of Florida, and on being informed of it were unpleasantly affected; but after their arrival, on finding that the island, which is about 13 acres in extent, enjoys a fine sea breeze and is very healthy, was not so bad a place as they had supposed, they were agreeably disappointed, and congratulated themselves on the change. They reached their place of imprisonment on the 25th of July, and were immediately after put to appropriate service—Mudd being placed in the position of an assistant surgeon, Arnold that of a clerk; Spangler set to work at his trade of a carpenter, and O'Laughlin put to an employment in which he can be useful. There are about 550 prisoners now confined at the Dry Tortugas.

There is a great scarcity of female operatives in New England at this time. Wages are unprecedentedly high, yet agents have to seek for operatives in other parts of the country and in the Canadas. Five thousand are wanted immediately at Lowell, and the same number at Lawrence and Manchester.

Local Items.

WHERE ARE THE MILITARY POLICE?—The stores of Keene, Troy and McIntosh were almost entirely stripped of their contents, night before last. These robberies are too frequent to be pleasant.

FINE, FINE, FINE!—Another installment of delightful peaches yesterday afternoon, from Mr. Geo. Shields, which for size and flavor cannot be excelled. He will receive our thanks for his pleasant remembrance.

STAGE AND MAIL FACILITIES.—We are glad to announce that Mr. C. Y. Poole, son of the veteran stage contractor, will carry mails and passengers, thrice a week, along the route between Columbia and Greenville. He will carry small packages free of charge. We can vouch for his fidelity, and congratulate our public, in town and country, upon the facilities thus afforded them. The friends and patrons of the *Phoenix* may now be assured that they will regularly get the issues of our paper—a circumstance of not the most inferior importance to them or to ourselves. Let no one now lack or complain of the lack of proper facilities for keeping up a proper intercourse between themselves, their friends, the publisher and public.

SUFFRAGE AMNESTY OATH.—Let none of our citizens fail to assure themselves of the right of suffrage at the approaching elections. Either they propose to continue citizens, or they do not. If the former is their purpose, then let them, by all means, strengthen their hands for their own security. They will need to look about them and choose wisely in the future, if they would repair the errors of the past. They must no longer send blockheads to do the public business; but to send anybody, they must be sure that they have the right to vote. This will need that they take the amnesty oath as prescribed by President Johnson. Many persons fancy that the first oath, as prescribed by Lincoln, will serve them. They will find themselves mistaken. Let them look to it, and satisfy themselves in season.

ACCOMMODATIONS.—We beg to throw out a word in season to our people. The Convention is to meet here in September; the sessions of the Legislature will follow hard upon it. These bodies will no doubt be quite able to procure the needed halls for their deliberations; but it will be matter of more difficulty to procure lodgings for the delegates. In the want of hotels, it will become incumbent on the citizens to devote as many spare beds in each dwelling as possible to this object, and to furnish private accommodations for boarders. By a timely preparation, this can be so well done as to leave to visitors nothing to regret as respects food and shelter. Private families prepared to receive lodgers, should make the fact seasonably known, and we hardly need to exhort all such parties that, in this day of small beginnings, they will do well and wisely to save a few extra greenbacks, eagles or sovereigns by this modest process. They may, in fact, blend hospitality with profit, and practice the graces of Samaritanism along with all the virtues of the publican.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

S. J. Catch it—New Goods.
J. G. Gibbs—Open this Day.
Mrs. M. A. Snowden—Letter Post.
P. H. Flaungan—House to Rent.
Richland Lodge—Regular Com.
College Campus—Corn for sale.

THE RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH IN CONGRESS.—The Southern people are electing to the various offices that they have the right to fill, men who are well known to have been active, energetic rebels. They choose to reconstruct a Southern State, the men who did most to destroy it, and carry it out or the Union. They do this for a simple reason: there are no other men whom the people will trust. They know that, with a few exceptions, the so-called "Union men" of the South are slippery fellows, weak-kneed trimmers, who were rebels when the rebellion was up—and Union men when it was down. Such men will not be trusted where they are known, and we ought to rejoice over it as a healthy sign of the real honest republicanism of the South. We ought also to regard it as a healthy sign that the Southern people choose to be represented in peace by the men who led them in war. The Northern people will do the same. No one has given up the rebel cause so completely as the Southern soldiers. No class of the Southern people is so fair or honest, or so sincerely earnest in their desire to see the country pacified. These are the men that the South now put in office. It is, as we say, a healthy sign—but there is to be a fight about it with the radicals—especially in so far as the South wishes to be represented in Congress by this class of men.—*New York Herald*.

IMPORTANT COUNCIL OF INDIANS.—The largest and most important council the Indian tribes ever held upon this continent will assemble at Fort Gibson about the 1st of September next, to settle upon their future relations with the Government. Some thirty tribes will be represented, and the whole number will count upwards of 75,000 strong.